HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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575 Kaliai

575 01 p
[p-aspirated][60]

575 02 b-prenasalized[01 30]

575 03 t
[t-aspirated][60]

575 04 d-prenasalized[01 30]

575 05 k
[k-aspirated][60]

575 06 g-prenasalized[01 30 31]

575 07 beta

575 08 s
[s-hacek][61]
(allo,free)

575 09 g/gamma[32]
[g]
(free)

575 Kaliai

10 m

11 n

12 eng

13 l

14 r-flap[02]

15 r-trill[03]

16 glottal stop[33]
(limited)

17 h[04]

51 i
[iota][62]

575 Kaliai

52 i-long

53 e-mid
[epsilon][62]

54 e-mid-long

55 a

56 a-long

57 u
[upsilon][62]

58 u-long

59 o-mid
[o-open][62]

60 o-mid-long

61 w-voiceless[34]

575 $a Kaliai $b Kandoka-Lusi $d Austronesian $e W New Britain $g Merritt Ruhlen $g William A. Foley (review)

575 $a Counts, David R. $b 1969 $c A Grammar of Kaliai-Kove $f (Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication, No. 6) $g Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press

575 $a STRESS $A "There are three orders of stress in [Kaliai].... In fact, no stress...is strictly phonemic in the sense of providing the minimum distinction between two otherwise identical items in the lexicon.... Phonological stress is not completely predictable and a number of items must be listed as varying from the norm. The norm of phonological stress consists of moderately increased amplitude and some lengthening of the penultimate vowel of a phoneme sequence bounded by [word boundaries]. The affixation of a postposed minor morpheme to a stem will lead to a phonetic stress shift." (p.28-29)

575 $a SYLLABLE $A (C)(C)V(:)(C) $A V: does not occur in closed syllables. Initial clusters and closed syllables are rare. (p.50)

575 [01] $A "Prenasalization...is most marked in an intervocalic environment, frequently being only a slight nasal coloration to the voiced stop in initial position." (p.35)

575 [02] $A /r-flap/ is "articulated by a single flap of the apical portion of the tongue against the alveopalatal region." (p.44)

575 [03] $A /r-trill/ is "articulated by rapid trilling (two to four taps) of the flat blade of the tongue against the alveolar portion of the mouth." (p.45)

575 [04] $A /h/ is "articulated with a minimum of friction." (p.40)

575 [30] $A The prenasalized stops are characterized by a very low frequency of occurrence in the corpus." (p.35)

575 [31] $A "The phoneme [/g-prenasalized/] is of extremely low frequency in the corpus and the semantic content of the forms in which it appears is severly restricted, being primarily place names and personal names." (p.36)

575 [32] $A Although Counts classifies /g/gamma/ as a fricative, he mentions only affricate and stop realizations. (p.18, 39) [WF]

575 [33] $A "A voiceless stop consonant at the glottal position of articulation occurs occasionally in the data, but its status is non-phonemic. /glottal stop/ occurs in utterance-final position as a feature of interrupted speech and in utterance-initial position in utterances emphatic in nature and beginning with a vowel phoneme." (p.16)

575 34 $A "/w-voiceless/ is marked by aspiration prior to the onset of voicing when following plus juncture. In an intervocalic position...[it] may be distinguished from /u/ by clear aspiration." (p.48) /w-voiceless/ occurs only in these two environments.

575 60 $A The voiceless stops are aspirated "in stem-initial position." (p.32, 18)

575 61 $A /s/ may be realized as [s-hacek] before /i/. (p.38)

575 62 $A /i, e-mid, u, o-mid/ are lowered "when followed by a velar nasal /eng/, or the voiced velar stop consonant phoneme /g-prenasalized/." (p.22)